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d'Ivry to the *Cent Ballades* (end of fourteenth century) we read: "Prince loial, se nul, soit jeune ou vieulx, Sert Fausseté, on le met en telz lieux Qu'il ne voie jamaiz solleil ne lune." (*Les Cent Ballades*, ed. by Gaston Raynaud, p. 218.) The ballads are full of proverbial expressions.

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NOTES ON THE AUTHORSHIP OF *The North Briton*

In my article "The Political Satires of Charles Churchill" (*Studies in Philology*, xvi, 4, October, 1919, pp. 303-333) I discussed briefly the work of John Wilkes and Charles Churchill in *The North Briton*. Since the publication of that article I have found in *The John Wilkes Correspondence with Charles Churchill, 1762-1764*, in the British Museum, Addit. MSS. 30, 878, the following further information.

On Tuesday, July 27, 1762, Wilkes writes to Churchill from Winchester, "I admired exceedingly what I read last Saturday. Are you determined to have the palm of prose, as well as of poetry? . . . I have sent a strong *North Britain* for next Saturday, and have order'd Kearsley to bring you the proof. . . Will you undertake for Saturday sevensnight?"

On September 9, Wilkes writes to Churchill from Great George Street, telling him his plans for the attack upon Hogarth. "I shall attack him in hobbling-prose," he says, "you will I hope in smooth-pac'd verse."

On October 18, Wilkes asks Churchill if he approved last Saturday's *North Briton*, and adds, "*Pray take care of next Saturday tho' I shall send a letter about the infamous story of the boy, which should be inserted: but I leave the whole to you.*" This refers to an attack made upon Wilkes in *The Auditor*, Number xvii, in which was quoted a libelous conversation between the demagogue and the young son of the Earl of Bute.

On November 2, Wilkes notes that *The North Briton* has "deviated into the primrose paths of down-right poetry" and says he will allow Churchill to continue in those paths till "Saturday sevensnight, when I shall bring him back to the dull hobbling road of insipid prose."

Those passages indicate more definitely than those hitherto quoted the part played by Wilkes and by his collaborator in producing the greatest mouthpiece of the Opposition in 1762 and 1763.

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